THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER;

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND RURAL ECONOMY.

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A Hamilton Co. Herd of Short horns.

"Many a time and oft" since we commenced our sketches of the stock of the West, have we felt a strong desire to speak of one noble herd, an honor to Hamilton County! but were deterred, from a fear of being considered intrusive. Their owner, though justly proud of his favorites, and willing to exhibit them against any in the world, seemed yet to prefer taking his own time for bringing them more fully before the public. That time has arrived; and we now not only have his permission to speak of them as we may see fit, but he has had Mr. Foster amongst them, with his masterly pencil: the results of his visit will appear from time to time in the Farmer—the portrait which graces the present number being the first of the series.

Our visits to Mr. Neff's farm have been frequent. We have spent whole days there at various seasons; have made the acquaintance of every animal in the herd; comparing and admiring, contrasting and criticising, until each particular face and form has become familiar to us. Ah! could the toiling, fretting, care-worn crowd we leave behind us in our busy city, but know one half the enjoyment to be found in a day so spent, how they would envy us!

During Mr. A. B. Allen's visit to our city, in the third week of April, we accompanied him to the different stock farms in the neighborhood; and amongst the rest, we spent a day at Mr. Neff's. Mr. Allen is a finished judge of stock—not of hogs only, but also of cattle and horses. And though entirely too sweeping in his denunciation of the horses of the West, and particularly of Ohio; and somewhat wide of the mark in tracing the origin of the Patton cattle of Kentucky, must not be tried by these tests. In the one case, we must say, that there are unfortunately but two just grounds for objection to our common stock of horses; and he was led into the other by his having some good, though mongrel animals shown to him in Ohio, as pure-bred, genuine Patton! (see Dr. Martin's communication on this subject, in the VI. No. of our present Volume.) Mr. Allen is now on his way to England, to satisfy his curiosity with regard to the stock of that country, (on which subject we hope to hear from him frequently during his absence;) and with the intention of adding to his own stock, whatever he may find worthy; and also with some hope of obtaining relief from the extreme deafness under which he has labored for years—we do indeed wish him God-speed!

Mr. W. Neff's amateur and experimental farm is on the Harrison turnpike, one mile beyond the village of Cheviot, and seven miles from the City. Here he keeps his fine stock of cattle, and a few hogs. He has other farms also well stocked, and in particular a very large one in the north arm of the Grand Prairie, in Edgar County, Ill., under the superintendance of our friend Mr. Lodge; which we have also frequently visited.

On the Cheviot farm there is every convenience; long ranges of brick stables for the cattle; a fine, large barn; roomy cellars for roots; apparatus, cheap, simple, and efficient, for steaming roots, &c. (of which last more anon.) The cattle are kept in fine condition, and in fact are almost too fat now, from the abundant supply of sugar beet which was raised on the farm for them last season, and which is but just exhausted.

The thorough-bred short horns num-

ber about fifty head. In speaking of them, we will begin with the lord of the herd. Prince William. See him as he stands! where can he be surpassed—nay, *equalled!* And yet, unless to but a few, he is almost unknown. Equal size and perfection of form are rarely to be met with in the same animal.

Prince William is of a beautiful light roan color; was calved 17th Feb., 1837, and imported from England by his present owner in 1838. He is by Majesty, (2250,) dam Ruby, by William, (2839,) g. d. by Wellington, (2824,) gr. g. d. by Blaine, (75,) gr. gr. g. d. by the Lame Bull, (358,) gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Bollingbroke, (86.)

His size may be guessed at from the following slight, though correct measurement of him. Length, from base of horn to the root of the tail, 8 ft. 1 in.; height at the shoulder, 5 ft. 2½ in.; girth at the heart, 7 ft. 7½ in.; girth at the flank, 8 ft. 2 in.; and width of hip, 27 inches. His weight in fair order, we should estimate at from 24 to 25 hundred pounds. His produce is all remarkably fine in form, size and color, —there is, amongst Mr. Neff's own young stock, the Young Prince, out of Lady Catharine, who many think, will surpass his sire; Josephine, dam Victoria, as pretty and perfect a creature as eye need wish to rest on; Great Western, dam Ruth; and several others.

T. A.

Resuscitating old Orchards.

Old orchards that have been many years in pasture, and that have been neglected until the trees have begun to retrograde, their trunks and branches become covered with moss, and the fruit they produce are small and worthless, require careful management to bring them into a proper state again. Let them be now carefully pruned—remove no large branches that can be permitted to remain; but such as chafe, the one against the other, or are evidently diseased, must come out; cover the wound with a mortar formed of equal parts of clay and cow-dung, and a little chopped straw—prune away all branches that hang low enough for cattle to browse on them; and thin out the top so as to allow the sun to reach every part of it. Scrape off all the moss and scaly bark from the trunk and limbs, and wash the whole with strong soapsuds. If any *water spouts*, or young shoots appear on the limbs during summer, prune them off in July. In August, let the sod be turned under by double ploughing, and towards the end of the month, sow it down in rye—if a good coat of manure can be added, so much the better. In the April following, sow down in clover, the rye having afforded a good bite to the cows during the fall and winter. As the rye ripens, pasture it off with hogs—and the next season your old orchard, that had become almost worthless, will repay all this extra labor.

Young orchards would be the better of the same course of treatment once in five years—farther than that they ought not to require more than a very slight pruning any one season.

West. Farmer and Gardener's Almanac for 1842.

To preserve Hams from Flies.

For a score of hams, take about three quarts of salt, one pint of molasses, ¼th of a pound of black pepper, and two ounces of salt petre pulverized; mix well together; lay the hams on a table with the rind downwards; rub the mixture over them with the hand, taking care to apply it to every part where there is no rind; let them lay a week, and rub them over with clear salt, which continue once a week for four or six weeks, according to the size of the hams, and they are ready to smoke; or if you choose after the mixture is sufficiently struck in, put them into brine for two or three weeks and smoke; when smoked, hang them in a dry place. We hang ours in the garret where they will keep all summer, secure from flies. When a ham is cut for use, hang it or lay it where you please, the flies will not touch it. We have practised this method for several years, and have no reason to abandon it.

Cultivator.

National American Society of Agriculture.

AN ADDRESS.

MY FRIENDS HOOPER AND AFFLECK,

Agreeable to your suggestion I have prepared a hastily written address upon the subject of the National Society. I hope you will publish, and earnestly invite every other paper in the Union, friendly to the object, also to publish.

Yours, &c., SOLON ROBINSON.

Although our friend's communication did not reach us until our last number was almost ready for delivery, we resolved to delay it long enough to enable us to issue *an extra.* With most hearty good will do we publish Mr. R.'s spirited appeal to his brother farmers, and join him in it. To one and all we say—come forward—speak out—give us your opinion, and if that opinion be in favor of an immediate action, give us your promise, to attend the proposed first meeting at Washington city this fall, *if in your power;* and allow us to say that you will give more or less towards the funds of the society, if organized. We shall do our utmost to have a long list of signatures, ready for our next number, of those in favor of immediate action!

We hope that all papers in the west, friendly to this cause, will publish the address, and offer their colums for the expression of opinion for or against.

T. A.

To the Farmers of the United States—to every friend of agricultural improvement—to every citizen of the United States, who desires to see elevated the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil.

MOST RESPECTED, AND MOST RESPECTABLE FRIENDS AND BROTHERS—Give me your attention for a few fleeting moments. Your humble brother who now addresses you, published a suggestion, about three years ago, for the purpose of arousing your attention to the subject of forming a National Agricultural Society.

That suggestion was then responded to with a hearty good will, throughout the country—but action upon the subject has been overwhelmed by the political whirlwind that has swept over our country. In the first lull of the succeeding calm, the proposition to form such a society has been renewed, and with one exception, has met with a cheering "God speed the project."

Some doubt the utility of the proposed society; yet there are doubtless many who would like to see the object, end and aim of the society, more fully explained.—To such I now offer some of my views, and in doing so, invite you all to give yours. For this is one of the objects of a national society, to exchange our views.

Many friends of the measure, who are anxious to see the society in operation, cannot see how it is to be organized.

They say "no doubt if once organized, it would daily increase in strength and usefulness. But, it is like a great and complicated piece of machinery, of great use and value when once in motion, but difficult to start."

Now to me, there is no difficulty in the way. All that is wanting is a few active engineers to put the machine in motion. Immediate and decided action of a few of the active friends of agricultural improvement, who must assume the responsibility to act as engineers as well as pioneers, for the whole Union; and having once given the society an existence, it will flourish and increase in strength, just as our political union has done.

The following plan of organizing the society, is suggested to your consideration.

Let as many of the friends of the project as can be induced to do so, meet at the city of Washington, on some day of the autumn of 1841, (the particular day to be hereafter fixed) and then form a constitution for the society, and elect officers; to wit: a President—a Vice President for each state—a recording secretary—a general corresponding secretary—and a corresponding secretary for each state, county, city and princi-

pal town in the United States—a treasurer—and probably a publisher of a national paper, to be called the journal of the American Society of Agriculture.

The first officers will hold their offices until the next annual meeting, which should be held at the capital of that state which had furnished the greatest number of members, at the time when the president of the society should issue his proclamation to convene the second meeting.

The place of each annual meeting, should be fixed at the preceding one, in some other state than the one where it was then held, so as to give the members in each state an easier opportunity of attending.

As in the formation of all such associations it is necessary to have some cash funds, are you willing to donate "a mite" to accomplish this great national object? If so, an opportunity will be hereafter afforded you to do so,—upon some of you I hope to make a personal call for that purpose, if it should be thought advisable, after due reflection to go forward in the organization. Therefore I pray you to give this subject your serious consideration.

If you should aid in the formation of this society, will not your children "rise up and bless you?" for one of the first objects of the National Society, should be to connect with it a "National Agricultural School."

Not such a "National School" as is the only one we now have—which has with too much truth, been called "a nursery of aristocracy." Where the humble son of a farmer is barely admitted, and if admitted, what is he taught? not how to cultivate his mother earth, and make her sons glad; not how to increase life; but the art of destruction, the trade of blood!!!—such is now your only National School.

Such will not be the only one in a few short years, if you will lend your energies to form a National Society, whose motto will be "to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil." For when once organized, we will soon stand, a united force of many thousands, whose voice will be heard in the halls of Congress, demanding our birth right—be assured we shall be heard. Let all our energies be concentrated, and we can do anything in the power of man: but "divided and scattered as we are, we spend our forces as it were, drop by drop, whereas, *union would make us mightier than a torrent!*"

We *can*, shall we say we WILL form such a torrent as will overwhelm our political rulers, unless they will do justice to the agricultural class of community? As soon as the National Agricultural Society is formed, let us ask Congress to appropriate the "Smythsonian fund" of half a million of dollars, to establish a National School. If we unite as we should do, our "torrent" will be too strong for time-serving politicians to resist.

I look upon the National Agricultural School as the greatest blessing to flow from the National Society.

But the journal of the society will also prove of immense advantage. It will embody a vast amount of matter, useful and interesting to every cultivator in the Union. The most carefully prepared tables of the productions of the earth, from every section of the Union, will be kept constantly before the reader, totally different from those vehicles of deception, and often fraud upon the farmer, called "prices current." It is by the quantity produced and the probable demand therefor that we can understand whether it is for our interest to sell our crops now, or store them up. At every meeting there would be members from every state in the Union, as willing to impart, as to receive information.

All the inducements of the business of a National Society, a National Fair, and a National School, and the honor of being a member of such a society, would be enough, I think, to make us all feel that it would be a greater honor to be elected a state delegate to one of the annual meetings of the National Society, then to be elected a member of Congress.

It cannot be expected that in this short address, I should point out all the good that would flow from the action of the proposed society. But if we are convinced that the effect would conduce to the interest and happiness of the great mass of agriculturists of the Union, let us act, and with spirit too.

And now my friends, one and all, do you approve of the plan of organization? speak out boldly if you do not; and if you do not object, the leading friends of the measure will fix upon a day for the first meeting, and proceed in the manner proposed.

There has been an argument raised against organizing such a society at present, "because the public mind has not been sufficiently instructed, and does not sufficiently appreciate the advantage of such an association, to render it successful."

Now it is on this very account, that the friends of the proposed National Society, wish to see it established; that the operations thereof may work up an excitement throughout our "wide scattered population," that shall be the moving cause of changing the "condition of the country."—It is also argued that the failure of several state and county societies, is proof that a national one must fail also.—Let me ask if this is a valid argument?—This short quotation, in my mind, is sufficient to knock the whole force of the argument into nonentity:—"divided and scattered as we are, we spend our forces as it were, drop by drop, whereas *union* would make us mightier than a torrent."

The object of all state and county societies has been of a local nature—their existence has been known only in their own locality; and they have been too weak in numbers to command legislative aid.—Who can tell what would have been the effects, if all the members of all the local societies in the Union had been attached to one National Society?—If all the exertions of all these societies, collectively and individually, had been concentrated upon one object, would it not have formed a "torrent" as mighty, comparatively speaking, as the thundering Niagara? If the nation, instead of individuals, had received all the light of intelligent minds that have been devoted to these local societies, would it now be said "that the public mind was not sufficiently enlightened on the advantage to be derived from a National Society?"

If all the money that has been devoted "drop by drop" upon model forms" and local schools, had been concentrated, should we not now have an institution worthy the great country we inhabit?

If our population is scattered, if "long distances intervene between the most efficient friends of agricultural improvement," so much the more need of forming such a society as shall draw them together in "one strong bond of brotherhood."

Is it a fact "that the time has not yet arrived when such an association can be organized with a reasonable certainty of success?—If such is the fact, I am disappointed in the character and energy of my countrymen.—Once more I call upon you to answer this question; am I so disappointed in your character?

Do not refuse your countenance to this measure, because it does not originate in high places—for, "if we are ever to have a National Society of Agriculture, it must be got up by the farmers themselves;" and as one of that class I now address you.

If the present attempt at organization fails, the matter may be considered as decided for the present generation.—The only question then is, shall the matter sleep till you and I are past waking?

I am a devoted friend to the present organization of a National Society of Agriculture, and a National School, *that will elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil;*

And your friend and brother,

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake Court House, Ia., April 13th, 1841.

List of the Horses

IN TRAINING IN KENTUCKY, FOR THIS SPRING'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Sidney Burbridge's stable.

Mary Morris, 5 yr o, by Medoc, d by Sumpter.
A 3 yr old filly, by Eclipse, out of d of above.
A 4 yr old filly by Muckle John, full sister to Maria Louisa.
A 3 yr o filly, by Sea Gull, out of Big John's d.
A 3 yr o filly, by im Tranby, out of a Bertrand.
Shippen, 4 yr old filly, by Rodolph, out of Mary Bertrand.

Mess. Buford & Bacons' Stable.

Bay filly, Sarah Bishop, by Medoc, out of the gr d of Betsy Baker.
Ch f 3 yr o, Anne Stewart, by Eclipse, out of the sister to Sthreshley's dam.
Ch f Geneva, by Medoc, out of an Arab.
B c 3 yr o by Eclipse, out of Lady Gray, the gr d of Blacknose.
B c by Bertrand, out of the d of Vertner.
B c 3 yr old, Bob Letcher, by Medoc, out of Mary Rattler.
F 4 yr old, Melody, by Medoc, out of the d of Rodolph.
Ch f Red Morocco, by Medoc, out of Brownlock by Tiger.
Ch f Sycroix, by Medoc, out of Vertner's d.
Ch f Zylpha, 3 yr old, by Elipse, out of Musidora's dam.
Ch c Burgout, 3 yr o, by Medoc, d by Rattler.
Ch c Dublin, 3 y o, by Medoc, out of an Archy mare.

Mr. Dubois's Stable.

Swiss Boy, 4 y o by im Swiss, d by Stockholder.
Cordy Wood, 4 yr o, by Bertrand, d by Sumpter.
Halpton, ch h 6 yr o, by Medoc, d by im Eagle.
Rienzi, ch c, 4 yr old, by Medoc.
3 yr o, br f, by Sea Gull, d by Stockholder.
4 yr o, by Sir Lovell.
3 y o, by Sea Gull, out of Limber, by Whipster.

George Blackburn's Stable.

Ch m Cub, 5 yr old, by Medoc.
3 yr o c, Bossarris, by Eclipse, d by Superior.
4 yr b c, Earl of Marlborough, by imp Sarpedon, out of the Dutchess of Marlborough.
3 yr o, by Eclipse, out of the d of Betsy Baker.
3 yr o, by Eclipse, out of an Arab Mare.

Capt. W. Viley's Stable.

Ch c Cabin Boy, 3 yr o, by Medoc, full brother to Red Morocco.
Ch c John Archy, 3 yr o, by John Richard's, out of the d of Seranade.
Ch f 3 yr o, full Sister to Queen Mary.
B f 3 yr o, Sally Hardin, by Bertrand, out of the d of Duke of Orleans.
B 4 yr o, by Medoc, out of the d of Singleton.
B c 3 yr o by Jno. Richards, out of the d of Singleton.
Ch f by Singleton, out of a Whipster Mare.
Ch c Dan McIntire, by Medoc, dam by Sumpter.
Br f 3 yr o by Mazeppa, out of Humming Bird's d.
B c 3 yr o, by Singleton, out of the d of Dick Menifee.

James K. Duke's Stable.

Ch c Telamon, by Medoc.
F 4 yr o by Tiger.
F 4 yr o, by im Sarpedon, out of Rashleigh's d.
Magnate, 3 yr o, by Eclipse, o of Telamon's d.
F 3 yr o, by Medoc, out of Martha Darneal, by Sumpter.

Charles Buford's Stable.

B c Zenith, by Eclipse, out of the d of Ripple.
B c Billy Bidd. 3 yr o, by John Richards, out of a Whip mare.
3 yr o, by John Richard's, out of Butterfly, the d of Bell Anderson.

James Shy's Stable.

B c 4 yr o, full brother of Occident.
Ch f 4 yr o, by Leviathan.
F 4 yr o, by Bertrand.
F 4 yr o, by Saladin.
Robertson, 5 yr o, by Medoc.
F 3 yr o, by im Tranby, out of d of Pressure.
F 3 yr o, by imp Tranby, out of the dam of Picayune.
F 3 yr o by Eclipse, out of the d of Multiflora.
3 yr o, by Muckle John, out of Lady Jackson.

Mr. West's Stable.

B m 5 yr o, by Medoc, dam by Aratus.
3 yr o, by Medoc, dam by Archy.
Ch f 3 yr o, by Godolphin, d by Cherokee.
Ch f 4 yr o, by Eclipse, dam by Sir Charles.
B c 3 yr o, by Eclipse, dam by Whip.

Dr. Warfield's Stable.

B c Berthune, 4 yr o, by Sidi Hamet, out of Suzette.
B m Ducky, 5 yr o, by imp Sarpedon, out of Mary Jones
F Alice Carneal, by imp Sarpedon, out of Roena.
C Banjo Bill, 4 yr o, by Sarpedon, dam by Darnaby's Diomed
C Sam Chase, 3 yr o, by Eclipse, d by Snow Storm.
C Pinckney, 3 yr o, by Eclipse, out of Electia, by Sidi Hamet.
C Argentile,, 3 yr o, by Bertrand, out of the imp Alagranta.
F Serene, by Bertrand, out of Susan Hicks.
B f, by Bertrand, out of Antoinette, by Snow Storm.

John Davenport has a full stable in training. Col. Fariss has a large stable, with the full brother to John Bell at the head. Mr. R. Moseby has 8 or 10 in training, with a 3 year old, by Eclipse, out of the d. of Red Bill. Mr. Wm. Buford, jr., has 6 or 8, with Black Nose and Jenny Richmond. Mr. Allen, Mr. McCumpsey and Mr. Herr have stables in training. The most of these stables will attend the Cincinnati races, and will meet at Louisville, Ky. Col. Matson's stable, from Louisiana; Mr. Wells', from the Lower part of Kentucky; and Mr. Boardman's, from Alabama, with one or two from Tennessee.

The Fruits of the West.

The following interesting article from the pen of Dr. J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, O., will be found of immense value in many points of view; and though occupying so much space that we are compelled to divide it, will be read with interest. It is the answer to a request we made of Dr. K. last winter, to furnish us with notes of his experience, which we knew to be great, in growing the favorite Eastern fruits here in the West. A large proportion of them we know to be comparatively worthless here, whilst many new varieties which have originated with us, and have as yet but a local celebrity, are far more worthy of cultivation. It is a subject of much importance—the same attention and space necessary for a tree bearing worthless trash, will grow one of the choicest sorts.

We earnestly solicit like communications from Dr. Hildreth, of Marietta, O.; Col. James Allen, of Nelson Co., Ky; Mr. Longworth, Mr. Ernst, Mr. D. Gano, Mr. S. S. Jackson, and others in this city and vicinity; Mr. Horace Wells, of Oxford, O.; those gentlemen in Indiana, formerly correspondents to the Indiana Farmer, who have a knowledge of the subject—of all, in short, who may feel themselves possessed of any new views or facts which might assist in perfecting a work on the Fruits of the West.

Dr. Kirtland will please accept of our warmest thanks for the labor and pains he has bestowed on this article. T. A.

Notices of fifty-nine varieties of Apples,

described in Coxe's "View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees."

Coxe published his work in the year 1817. It was made the standard of reference for many years, by the Horticulturists in this country, and to some extent, still retains that position, though it has in part been rendered obsolete by the publication of other works, and by the introduction of new and superior fruits.

One hundred and thirty-three varieties of apples are described in it, of which nearly one hundred are represented by figures.

I procured, in 1824, an extensive assortment of trees from Smith's nursery, originally established by Coxe himself, near Burlington, New Jersey. These I cultivated with great care, until the year 1839, which enabled me to test with accuracy, the qualities of the following varieties, as adapted to the northern parts of Ohio. My orchard was situated in Boardman, Trumbull Co., Ohio, upon a small ridge running north and south, so as to furnish both an eastern and western exposure. The original growth of timber was white-oak, which in this section of the country is an indication of a frosty locality, and the soil, clay and loam, 12 to 18 inches deep, based on a stiff hard pan. Abundant manuring and careful tillage for fourteen years induced a rapid growth of the trees, but I believe predisposed them to premature decay and attacks of blight.

1. JUNETING OR JENNETTING.—Coxe.

Shop-apple, of Wallingford, Connecticut, 40 years since.

Earliest of all apples, with little else to recommend it. Small, and destitute of any fine flavor. One tree is sufficient for a family.

2. PRINCE'S HARVEST, OR FRENCH REINETTE.—Coxe.

One of the most valuable of early apples for eating and cooking. It is extensively known in Ohio. The tree begins to show evidence of weakness and disease from the age of the variety; and it is a desideratum to obtain a new and vigorous kind to supply its place, but I am not acquainted with any one that is adapted to the purpose.

3. BOUGH, EARLY BOUGH.—Coxe.

Sweet Bough, Philadelphia Jennetting.

This favorite fruit is now cultivated in most parts of Ohio, and succeeds well in all situations suitable for the growth of the apple. A variety under the name of Philadelphia Jennetting is known in Trumbull Co. It ripens two weeks later than the common kind, otherwise it is not essentially different. Whether it is a seedling or only a variety that has resulted from long cultivation I am unable to determine.

4. SUMMER QUEEN.—Coxe.

A valuable and popular fruit, ripening in succession for three or four weeks,—the tree vigorous but not very productive.

5. PARADISE APPLE.—Coxe.

Fruit of no value, except as a curiosity; the stock is employed for forming dwarfs.

6. SUMMER ROSE.—Coxe.

Size small, but its flavor, beauty and prolificness entitle it to a place among the best of early fruits. The tree is healthy but of small growth. It is not much known among the western cultivators of fruit.

7. EARLY SUMMER PEARMAIN.—Coxe.

Ripens in September, and is decidedly the finest flavored apple of that season. The growth of the wood small and irregular. The fruit-buds seem to be unusually hardy, and often resist the impression of late spring frosts, while others are killed. In 1834, when our fruits were universally cut off by that destructive agent, a tree of the summer Pearmain and another of the Vandeveer, matured a dozen or two apples, while not another tree in an orchard containing over five hundred, bore a solitary fruit. It is worthy of more extensive cultivation.

8. CODLING.—Coxe.

Baking-Apple of Wallingford, Ct. 40 years since.

As a table fruit, it is of little value; for cooking, it ranks among the first, and as it ripens in succession it will supply the kitchen for two months in autumn, to the exclusion of most other kinds.

9. MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—Coxe.

Hawthornden of the Cincinnati market.

A beautiful and productive variety, highly valued as a cooking apple, but destitute of any fine flavor that entitles it to a place among the table fruits. Its fine appearance, however, secures it a ready sale in market.

As my tree was obtained from Burlington, I have no doubt it was the true Maiden's Blush of Coxe; and though it has in some instances, received the name of an English variety, I believe it is not identical with the Hawthornden.

10. SIBERIAN CRAB.—Coxe.

Several varieties are to be met with in our gardens. The fruit is of no value except for ornament and preserving: for the latter purpose it is inferior to the native Crab-apple.

11. FALL OR HOLLAND PIPPIN.—Coxe.

Several different apples are cultivated in the western states under the former name. The true kind on rich sandy soils and warm exposures, furnishes one of the best autumnal fruits; on stiff clay-land the tree is liable to disease, and the fruit is inferior. The extremity of the limbs and the small spurs are frequently subject to blight.

It is not very generally cultivated in this section of the country.

12. CORLIER'S SWEET.—Coxe.

If I obtained the true kind from the Burlington nursery, Coxe's description is imperfect. The fruit is handsome, but does not mature until midwinter; when first picked from the tree it is sub-acid, and as it ripens becomes milder and at length sweet.

13. STYRE.—Coxe.

An indifferent, common-flavored apple, that affords no evidence that it is a fine cider fruit; nor do I believe that in this country, it is equal to the average of our apples for that purpose, whatever its qualities may be in England.

14. DRAP D'OR.—Coxe.

Cabbage-apple of Columbiana co., O.

The wood is of a more luxuriant growth than of any other variety. I am in the habit of budding common seedlings near the ground with it, for the purpose of obtaining strong and thrifty stocks, on which to bud or engraft at a proper height for forming the tops of the Newtown Pippin, Newark Pippin, Black apple and other varieties that are difficult to train as standards. The Hughes' Virginia Crab may be brought forward in an orchard several years earlier by means of this process. The extremities of the wood of the Drap D'Or sometimes blights, though I have never known a tree to perish with that disease.

It is a prolific bearer every second year. The fruit is never fit for eating in the recent state, though for drying it is one of the best kinds,—thin skinned, and containing very little core.

Every orchard should contain a few trees.

My experience has been somewhat more extensive in some particulars than I could have wished. In the autumn of 1823, I procured of a distinguished nurseryman in the city of New York, a small package of fruit trees. Among others was put up and labelled an Æsopus Spitzenberg, which at that day was unknown in Ohio. From it I engrafted 15 trees in my own orchard, and distributed scions liberally among my neighbors.

Your readers can imagine my feelings, when upon those grafts bearing fruit, they proved not to be the desired Spitzenbergs, but the Drap D'Or, good for nothing except for drying. It took me six years to correct the evil.

The author of it, I believe, still lives and sells his fruit trees in the city of New York. If this statement meet his eye, he may be assured that no unkind feelings are harbored against him for this mistake, nor for selling me a common winter-apple tree for Prince's Early Harvest, though I hope he has become more careful in transacting his business.

For the good of all concerned I will add, that a few such impositions have impaired the reputation of eastern nurserymen so much, that many individuals at the West are, even at this day, deterred from sending orders for trees which they are anxious to obtain.

Of one hundred and ten varieties of fruit trees procured at Smith's nursery in 1824, one only proved to be mislabelled—a *Bleeding Heart* cherry tree, though evidently inoculated, bore an indifferent Mazzard fruit. I believe I might designate, if I felt disposed, some nurserymen at this day on whom the utmost reliance can be placed.

15. WHITE SWEETING.—Coxe.

The wood is somewhat tender, the fruit small, but remarkably rich, sweet and delicious. I esteem it as one of the most valuable fall sweet apples for eating and cooking.

Swine select it in a large orchard, in preference to all other kinds.

W

16. CAITLIN OR GREYSON.—Coxe.

A third rate apple, not worthy of cultivation.

17. RAMBO OR ROMANITE.—Coxe.

One of the most popular autumnal apples in Ohio, but I think we have several that are superior to it.

18. MONSTROUS PIPPIN, OR NEW YORK GLORIA MUNDI.—Coxe.

Baltimore apple of some authors.

Of no value except for its extraordinary size. I received a tree a few years since from an importation from France under the above synonyme.

19. POMME D'APIS.—Coxe.

A beautiful little apple, of fine flavor, that keeps well through the winter, and is a favorite with the ladies.

20. DOCTOR, OR DE WITT APPLE.—Coxe.

A fine, large fruit, produced in great abundance, and much esteemed for winter use.

21. BELL FLOWER.—Coxe.

Lady Washington's apple, of northern Ohio.

Universally known at the West. It ripens two months earlier, and its flavor is much superior at Cincinnati than at Cleveland and other northern parts of Ohio.

22. WINE APPLE.—Coxe.

The true wine apple is very little known in Ohio, but some inferior kinds are propagated under that name. It blossoms early, and the fruit is often cut off by frosts, but when it escapes it proves a great addition to our winter supplies.

23. ROYAL PEARMAIN.—Coxe.

The flavor is rich and sprightly, the tree tender and liable to disease.

24. GOLDEN PEARMAIN.—Coxe.

In the stiff clay soils at the West the fruit is tough, and ill-flavored, and inferior to that raised in some of the sandy soils in the Eastern states. With us it is unworthy of cultivation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

On the Cultivation of Apples for Stock.

The following communication from a member of the Indiana Horticultural Society, was received for publication in the Indiana Farmer. Believing it contains views of importance to the agricultural community, I forward it for insertion in the Western Farmer and Gardener.

J. S. W.

J. S. Willets, Corresponding Secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society:—Since the general introduction and cultivation of root crops for stock feeding, (which has proved so very profitable to all good farmers who have undertaken it in the Eastern states as well as in the West,) it has occurred to many in various parts of the country, to try whether apples were not as good for the same purposes. To prove which, various experiments have been made with them, and with different kinds of roots, and in various ways, raw and cooked; and in all cases that I have seen in the agricultural papers concerning them, apples have been proved to be worth more than the roots, bushel for bushel, when the apples were of good sorts.

At first it was thought that sweet apples only were good for stock; but further trials have proved that a mixture of sweet, with any other good semi-acid rich apples were much better than all sweet ones; as hogs have been found to cloy, and cease eating, when fed entirely on sweet apples, and resumed eating again heartily, on sour apples being thrown to them. They were afterwards fed with a mixture of both sweet and sour, and continued to eat about as much of the one as the other, and fattened well on them. As food for cattle and sheep they have been found equally good, and more particularly for milch cows; also for horses in place of potatoes; which latter I am told horses are much fed with in the Eastern states, and thrive remarkably well on them.

Now, as roots prove in most cases to be cheaper than corn to feed stock with, and as apples prove superior, both in point of cheapness and value, to root crops, why not substitute them for roots in all cases where it can be done? Some consider two bushels of beets or turnips equivalent to one bushel of corn, others three, and others again four. The average would be three bushels of roots to one of corn; and as good apples have proved beyond dispute to be at least equal if not superior to roots, this would make three bushels of apples worth one of corn. But I am willing to allow the largest estimate—four bushels to one of corn---and we will see then if apples are not the cheapest food we can raise to feed and fatten stock, more particularly hogs.

In planting an orchard for stock feeding, the trees should be set closer than usual for the purpose of bringing the ground appropriated to trees into more immediate profit, as well as to ensure their more uniform bearing, by the great protection they will afford each other when well grown from the late frosts of spring, as well as the destructive effects of severe and changeable winters, which occasionally kill our fruit trees when young and thrifty, and in distant and exposed situations, and when thus exposed the fruit is frequently destroyed by late spring frosts. As proof of the advantage of close planting on this account, it may be stated, that orchards thus planted produced fine crops in the seasons of 1834 and 1839, when all others failed excepting the Never Fail, or Janett apple, which measurably escaped from its late blooming.

One rod apart, I would recommend as the proper distance to plant trees for a stock orchard; unless in very rich land, where they may be set some farther apart. Thus an acre at one rod apart, will contain 160 trees, whereas, at two rods, it will contain only 40. The principal objection to close planting, is, that the under and shaded part of the fruit will not be so good. This I admit, but then there will be four times as many trees, and of course tree tops in bearing, and the tops of the trees always bear the largest and finest fruit; and the fruit on the under branches will be found good enough for hogs. An

acre thus set with trees of the best and greatest bearing kinds, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest, well planted, and well and carefully cultivated, will the fourth year commence bearing, and the sixth year bear a bushel to a tree, which would be 160 bushels to the acre, worth 40 bushels of corn, whereas at two rods apart, it would amount to but 40 bushels, worth only 10 bushels of corn. Every bearing year they will increase rapidly in productiveness until they are twelve or fifteen years old, when they will bear at least 6¼ bushels to the tree, which will make 1000 bushels to the acre, which is equivalent to 250 bushels of corn!

With the best of care and cultivation, this result may be attained at ten years' growth, and the fifth or sixth year they will bear enough to pay for the trees; for all good fruit will probably be worth for many years to come 25 cents per bushel; and thus one bushel per tree, at the sixth year will twice pay for the tree, and all future crops will be clear profit; as the corn or other cultivated crops will more than pay for the necessary culture of the ground, until the trees come into full bearing; after which the cost of culture will be but trifling, save that of gathering a portion of the fruit and properly preserving it for winter use; and they are more easily preserved from frost than roots of any kind. A great advantage the apples possess over roots, is that the expense of harvesting them is saved, the hogs eating them as they fall, except those required for winter use.

I have stated that an orchard of one acre thus planted and cultivated, will, when well grown, produce 1000 bushels of apples, worth 250 bushels of corn. An orchard of ten acres, will, at the same rate, yield 10,000 bushels, worth 2,500 bushels of corn; and allowing 10 bushels of corn, or 40 bushels of apples to fatten 100 pounds of pork, the apples from ten acres will fatten 25,000 pounds of pork, which at 3½ cts. per pound, will amount to $875, as the annual product of a ten acre orchard, after it comes into full bearing.

The following is an estimate of the products for the first twenty years from the time of planting.

10 acres of land, at $25 per acre,	$250
1600 trees, at 12½ cents each,	200
First cost of an orchard planted,	450

Allowing the products to pay for cultivation, cost of trees, and interest for the first ten years; and calculating the interest for the last ten years at 10 per cent, it will amount to $450 for the ten years, and the proceeds as calculated above will amount to $8,750, from which deduct the $450, and we have the amount of $8,300 as the nett proceeds of a ten acre orchard for the first twenty years, equal to $41,50 per acre, per annum. From this period, and as long as the trees continued in vigorous bearing, allowing the produce the same as above, the nett proceeds per annum, after deducting interest, would be $830, or $83 per acre.

I have made these calculations on the supposition that the trees are planted one rod apart, which I consider the best and most profitable distance; except on very rich lands, where they may be planted twenty to twenty-five feet apart. At these distances, the land will eventually become fully occupied, but it will be longer before it will produce as much per acre.

If the above calculations and views of the subject, do not give sufficient encouragement for farmers to proceed to the cultivation of orchards for stock, as well as to afford a plentiful supply for family use, I know not what reasons can be assigned for entering upon any branch of rural improvement; for correct principles in rural economy consist in devising ways and means for making a living, and improving our circumstances, in the cheapest and most beneficial manner, with a view to ultimate and increasing profit; and none of these things can be brought about without some outlay in the beginning. Great benefits would result to our country, if our farmers would turn their attention more to such operations as would lead to ultimate profitable results, rather than

tend to immediate gain, but which often have a ruinous tendency, by impoverishing their farms, and rendering their future prospects any thing but encouraging. By the cultivation of apples, peaches, plums, and persimons, in the old Southern states, in the locations best suited to each, all the poor and exhausted land which has been worn out by bad management might be resuscitated—made fertile, and ultimately very profitable to its owners.

But in this fine corn country it can never be recommended to cultivate other products exclusively for stock. Corn (maize,) must always be an important crop with us; and a mixture of the two articles will doubtless be found the most profitable way of feeding, especially in the latter stages of fattening; and two bushels of apples to one of corn, will probably be found equal in value to two bushels of corn. A farmer in this neighborhood who fed a large quantity of turnips to steers, and potatoes to hogs when fattening them, said that he believed a bushel of turnips or potatoes, with a bushel of corn, would fatten a steer or hog, more than two bushels of corn without any thing else with it, for he never had cattle or hogs to fatten so fast before!

Yours respectfully,

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

Monrovia, Ia., March 3d, 1841.

The Grape Vine.

SUMMER PRUNING.

The proper process of summer pruning the grape vine, is to commence early in the season, as soon as the shoots have grown four or six inches long. The first thing to be done, is to look over the vine and regulate the shoots. This is effected by removing all weakly and useless shoots. Where they are growing in clusters, remove all but one, the most healthy and vigorous. The next thing to be done, is stopping the wood. This is accomplished by nipping off the shoots two joints above the bunches of grapes; but there must be a sufficient number of strong, healthy shoots left without stopping, at the distance of about eighteen inches apart, for bearing wood next year; always taking care to leave a few good shoots as near the bottom of the vine as possible; as the vine always makes most wood at the top, and often leaves the bottom entirely bare and fruitless. This can always be prevented by having a few good shoots left to fill in any vacancies at the bottom of the vine. The shoots should be laid in at as regular a distance as possible, all over the vine, and neatly tied, placing them in such a manner that the sun and air have free access to them, and the young bunches of grapes. When the vine is thus properly regulated, the after management is to stop the lateral shoots that grow from the eyes of the young wood, that the vine may not be weakened by them. In removing lateral shoots, care must be taken to leave one or two eyes to take off the superabundance of sap from the main stem. If the laterals are taken off close to the main stem, the eye bursts and grows at an improper season, causing it to be fruitless the next year. This is one thing often neglected, much to the injury of the vine. The lateral shoots should be often shortened to prevent them from drawing too much sap from the main stem; the shoots should be kept tied up and exposed to the sun and air as much as possible, that the wood may be well ripened, and the buds well formed. By exposing and well ripening the wood, it prevents it from being winter-killed, and makes it more fruitful the next year.

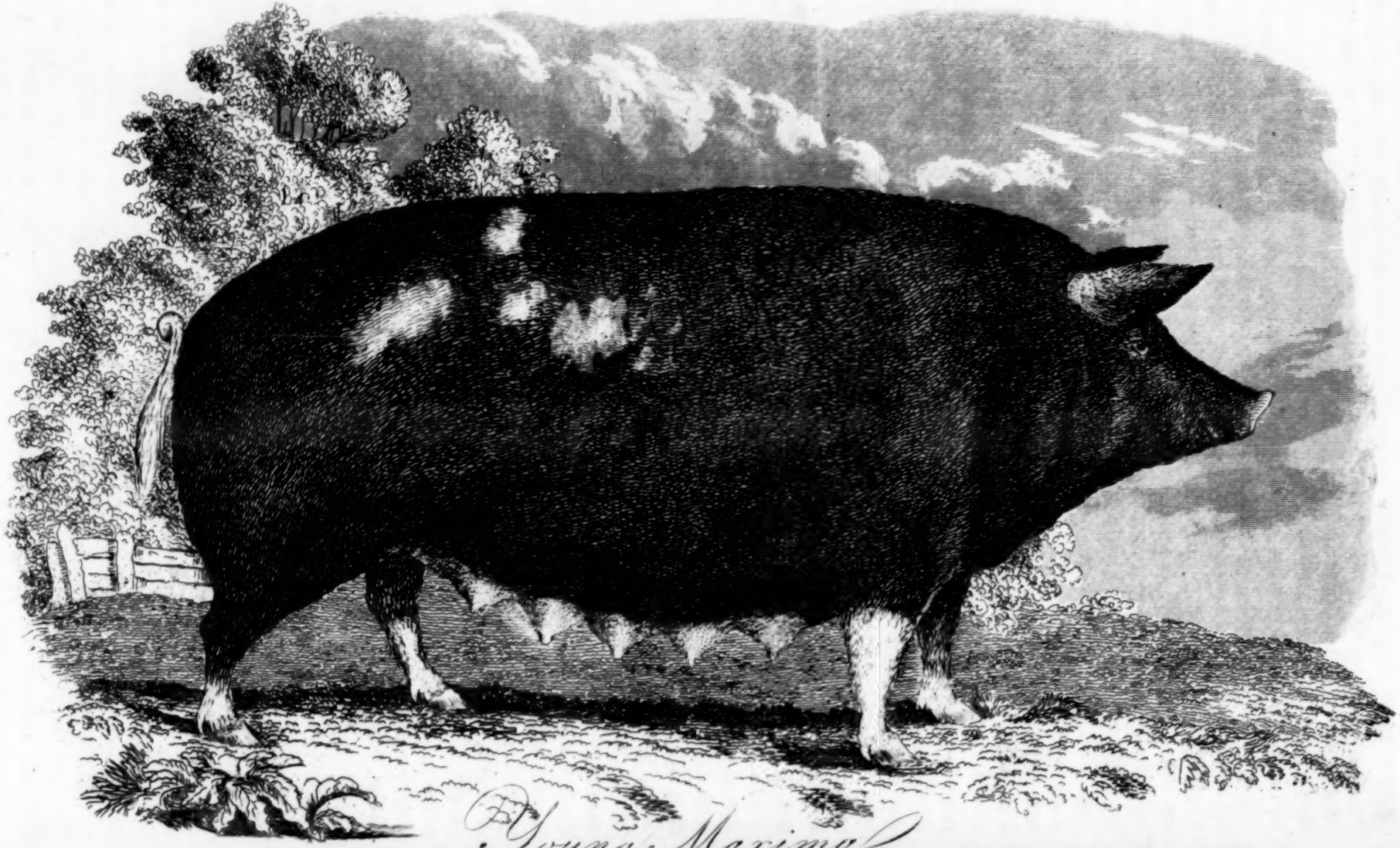
J. SAYERS.

May, 1841.

Blind Staggers in Swine.

The cause of the disease is stoppage; the cure is effected by purging. Administer from four to six ounces of castor oil as soon as possible after you discover symptoms of the disease, and continue to give the animal laxative medicine until the cause is removed.

Yankee Farmer.



Young Maxima

The Property of Mr. Munson Beach of Warren County, O. Drawn & Engd by Chas. Foster

Young Maxima.

We here present the admirers and breeders of the Berkshires with the portrait of the pure bred sow Young Maxima the property of Munson Beach, Esq., of Lebanon, Warren Co., O. This large and very valuable breeding animal, has produced already pigs by Reading, for four of which the owner has refused $100 each at 3 months old. We have unfortunately mislaid her pedigree, but will give it in our next. We however, in the meantime, warrant her purity of blood. EDS.

State of affairs in Mississippi.

The writer of the following begins with a few remarks on the difficulties he labored under, from not having been bred a farmer—on the manner in which he overcame them;—that having been *raised* aright, and his natural taste leading that way, he yet became a fair farmer, after having "spent years of his life at college in the acquisition of a profession, which though honorable, is not half so pleasing as the *plough*." His knowledge of business enabled him to keep a regular set of books—"Cotton book, Stock book, and Record book, and a book in which a regular pro and con account is kept with hogs, sheep and cattle, &c. He "can show a tolerably regular record for the whole time of his farming life, save a portion of two years when he was absent."

We like this—any one who pursues such a system must make a good farmer whether he was bred to it or not. Yet how rarely is it carried out for any length of time! Our friend Mr. Robert W. Scott, of Franklin Co., Ky., keeps as correct a set of books as any merchant—an account being kept for each field by its number—a charge made of every day's labor and load of manure, and a credit made of the crop, &c.

Log Hall, April 4th, 1841.
Amsterdam P. O., Hinds Co., Miss.

MR. THOMAS AFFLECK: *Dear Sir.*—Persons living in the region of country that you do, form very erroneous ideas of us in the South When every thing works well, we are liberal to a fault—pay up punctually, and thus acquire the name of being vastly rich. When times become as if all nature was wrapped in darkness, we despond, can do nothing, utterly powerless—then we are all ruined, and dishonest! These are both extremes; because we are liberal, it does not follow that we are rich, but never having known the value of money, we lavishly waste it. And though all things look gloomy to us, and not able to pay 20 cts. on the dollar—though our friends or relations may have advanced enough to save us from utter and irredeemable ruin—we are not dishonest, nor can you really break many of us until death dissolves the golden cord. We will yet, as a state, redeem our lost name. We may never pay every little, though we may be willing to pay the pound of flesh, and may bear the loss of a drop of blood; yet, our exertions to pay off, will elevate our moral characters from the state of pecuniary degradation. We will have to bear the contumely of our more fortunate fellow citizens; but I feel that the day will come, that we shall be thought honest and honorable.

The level of time will pass over us all, and at our appearance before an awful Master, the deeds done by the flesh, will be judged by the square of our intentions.

That you may meet with complete success is my sincere wish, because it is my interest; for unless you do, the work will not be so complete. Where one meets with only bare success, he cannot enter with his whole heart into the undertaking, as he would if triumphant. No work I have seen spoken of for years could enlist my affections more. One item—the copperplate engravings please me; what we see faithfully drawn. we can understand far better, than by description, and the addition of description makes it perfect.

Yours with respect, and thanks for even the reading I obtained through two numbers of the Farmer.

M. W. PHILIPS.

Spring Flowers.

I love to withdraw myself from the busy haunts of men; from the cares and toils, and dust and bustle of the noisy city; where mammon absorbs every thought, and where every finer feeling of the heart is prostrated before the golden god. I love to enjoy the pleasures of a solitary ramble, surrounded by the majesty of nature, where the hand of industry has not yet defaced the beauty of the forest—I love the "murmur of the rumbling rill," as it pursues its way along its pebbly bed. I love to hear the gentle breeze sporting among the waving tree-tops; and the joyous twitter of the happy songsters as they flit about from bough to bough—to indulge the pleasing hallowed awe that steals over every sense and woos the mind to virtuous contemplation—to cull the modest violet from its native shade, and the wild rose from its thorny stem. I admire as deeply as any, the costly exotic, nursed into beauty by the skill of the florist in the artificial atmosphere of the hot-house—but I admire more the gems of our own forest recesses, planted and tended by the hand of nature.

I have gathered a May-day bouquet—let me present it to your fair readers. They may find a more gaudy display, but in simple beauty,—beauty like that by which they themselves most surely captivate—they will fail to rival in their choicest garden. Here it is:

The beautiful little violet; it contains, I see, three species, all pretty, but none of them equal to the stemless blue, which nature has scattered with such profusion over our hills. Botanists call it *Viola Cucullata.* The first term is the name of the genus, and includes many distinct varieties; more than thirty of which are indigenous on this continent north of Mexico. Perhaps most of my readers know that the admired pansy of the garden, or Johnny-jump-up (as the old ladies call it) is but one of these species ("V. Tricolor") improved by culture; and that the sweet scented violet, "V. Odorata," is a little foreigner, introduced for the sake of its fragrance. The next is yellow; this is called "V. Pubescens" because, I suppose, the stigma is a little hairy—and the last is white, "V. Striata." These three are the most common species in all our shady woods.

What is this, with such clusters of delicate pink flowers, and long narrow leaves? That is appropriately called "Spring B auty"—in botany, "Claytonia Virginica," in honor of John Clayton, who wrote a work on the plants of Virginia. Modern botanists generally name newly discovered flowers after some one who has excelled in the science; and it is an appropriate and beautiful way of doing honor to genius. What a pity that the father of natural science should not have had something more worthy his name dedicated to him, than the abject "twin flower"—*Linnæa borealis*—which possesses neither use nor beauty. The rose, the tulip, or the cactus, would have been appropriate; but it matters not—other names may drop into obscurity; his works are his "everlasting monument, more durable than brass."

Look closely at this little perennial; you see each flower is enclosed by two outer green leaves—these are called "sepels," and together they form the "calyx" or flower cup; the flower itself is made up of five colored leaves, each of which botanists call a petal, and all form the "corolla," or proper flower. By looking into this calyx, you see the future seed, surrounded by five thread-like bodies, growing from beneath it—these are the stamens; and a distinct longer one, which springs from the top of the seed-pod or "german," and which in the Claytonia is divided at the end into three parts, is called the *pistil.* Upon the number and situation of these two appendages, Linnæus founded the classes and orders of his system of botany.

We next take up the Dog's-tooth violet, or Adder's tongue—*Erythronium.* Of this our bouquet contains two species—the white, "E. Albidum;" and the yellow, with the enlarged end of its pistil, (the stigma) divided into three

lobes, (E. Americanum.) In searching for the Erythronium, you must not be misled by its name, for it is in nothing else similar to the violet; its flower is composed of six long narrow leaves, and it has six stamens and one pistil; the Viola having but five irregular leaves and five stamens.

And here is a bunch of Phlox, which at this season is found so plentifully on all the sandy hill sides of our woods. Of this there are about 20 species north of Mexico. The great variety of shade it exhibits, varying from azure blue to light pink, has always made it a favorite. It may be distinguished by its flat flowers, ending in a long curved tube, deeply divided into five equal and nearly heart-shaped petals; its stamens are generally unequal in length, and do not, like the Claytonia, grow from beneath the seed-pod, but adhere to the inside of the tube of the flower. The perseverance and skill of the florist have originated from this plant some of the finest ornaments of the flower garden.

But what is this, with such odd looking flowers, ranged along a naked stalk, and shaped so much like a pair of old-fashioned unmentionables? The boys call it "Gentlemen and Ladies;" the old women, "Colic weed," from its supposed virtues in that disease; and its shape has given it the very unpoetic name of "Dutchman's breeches!" We need not wonder at this diversity among those who make no pretensions to science; for botanists themselves are not well agreed, some of them styling it "Corydalis," and others "Dielytra;" the latter name is, however, now generally adopted. Our bouquet presents us two species; one, which may be readily distinguished by its short rounding spurs, and extension of its inner petals, is the "D. Canadensis." Smell it—it is exceedingly fragrant, somewhat resembling the perfume of the orange blossom. The long spurred variety does not, you perceive, partake of this fragrance.

Here we have a large showy yellow flower, composed of four petals; it had two calyx leaves, but these fell off when the corolla expanded; the stamens are numerous, and but one pistil. This is sometimes called "Celandine"—botanists term it Meconopsis, and there is but one species "Diphylla." The juice of this plant is said to resemble opium in its effects. It may be readily distinguished by its straight naked stalks, spreading at the top into two leaves; each leaf divided to the midrib into five or seven lobes; from between the leaves spring about three flower stalks, bearing each a single flower.

But here I see the beautiful little "Collinsia" of our shady woods; this is the species "Verna." Its flower, though composed of but one leaf or petal, is so divided and arranged as to present the appearance of five, forming two lips; and a keel shaped sack containing the stamens and pistils beneath the lower ones; the upper lip is pure white, the under one a fine blue. There are many exotics, nursed with the tenderest care in our hot-houses, not half so deserving as this little native.

And here we have the "Geranium"—yes, reader, the true and veritable Geranium; not one of the green-house Africans which have almost exclusively appropriated the name to themselves; but whose claim to it has been long since given up, and they handed over to the Pelargoniums and Erodiums. This is the species "Maculatum"—there are, perhaps eight or ten others north of Mexico; you may know it by its tall naked stalk, dividing at the top into two rough, deeply five-cleft, gashed leaves; and three flower stems, bearing each a bunch of delicate pink blossoms; the calyx is composed of five equal leaves and the flower of five equal petals; you perceive it has ten stamens, each alternate one being short. It is perennial, and would repay the trouble of culture quite as well as many plants that are now in the garden.

What is this, bearing such a profusion of beautiful, bell shaped, nodding, blue flowers? That is "Jacob's Ladder," or "Greek Valerian"—called in botany "Polemonium." There is but one species in our woods, the "Reptans."

The corolla is five-cleft, and the calyx generally five lobed.

Here is the "Trillium." There are two species in our bouquet; the one with the white flower, nodding some distance above the three leaves, is the "Erectum"---and had it not the misfortune to be a native, would doubtless grace many a parlor window. The other, with a dark brown flower, sitting immediately between and upon the leaves, is the "Sessile." You observe the general prevalance of the number three throughout this plant, (from which it derives its generic name.) The stalk bears three leaves; the flower has three petals; the calyx three sepels; the pistil is divided at the end into three parts; and it has twice three stamens.

But, Mr. Editor, I should be tresspassing on your valuable pages, were I to carry out any further a description of my May-day bouquet. I have the delicate little "Hepatica;" the wild Lark-spur, "Delphinium;" and the "Ranunculus," with many other of our forest gems; but shall postpone any further notice of them to some future day.

A CINCINNATI AMETEUR.

May-day, 1841.

Racing in the West.—No. 1.

Do not be alarmed, ye lovers of good order, we belong to your own class, and have not the most distant idea of advocating aught pertaining to misrule. It is our intention to report the trials of speed in that noblest of animals, the horse, as we report the fairs and exhibitions of fine hogs and cattle. They are each, in their way, the means possessed by the breeders, and the only means of exhibiting to the world, and to those who might be purchasers, the relative qualities of their stock. With the abuse of the thing, if any exists, we have nothing to do. Much of the agricultural interest of the West and Southwest is centred in the breeding of fine horses—that interest it is our duty, and *our interest*, to consider, as much as that of breeding hogs and cattle, or the growing of corn and of hemp. And we mean to do so. Therefore, let those of our readers, whose prejudices are opposed to the very existence of a race-course, however well conducted, pass over those articles headed as above, as they will contain carefully prepared notices and reports of every race of any moment run in the West, drawn up on the spot, when at all in our power, by ourselves—and if not, correctly reported by the secretaries of the different associations. Engraved portraits, too, will appear, of the winning horse in every great race, in Foster's best style, whenever we can have any one on the spot capable of taking them.

The love of this noble sport, has for some years previous to the present proprietor's taking the course, been sadly in the wane in Cincinnati. Of the cause for this, we cannot speak—whatever it may have been, it seems to have been removed, if we may judge from the existence of a most efficient Jockey club, of over seventy members; the crowd of horses and of strangers gathered in for the present meeting, &c. We believe the present proprietor to be a gentleman in every way qualified for the position he holds, and one who will, as far as in his power, remove from within his jurisdiction, all ground for those objections usually advanced against the sports of the turf.

The meeting here commenced on Tuesday the 11th inst—purses, amounting in all to $1950, being given by the proprietor.

The weather for some days, nay weeks, before, had been most unpropitious—dark, gloomy, rainy weather—enough not only to *soak* the ground, but the spirits of man or horse. Sunday and Monday it continued to rain very heavily—Tuesday gave promise of an April day, "tears and smiles together," and it fully kept the promise, particularly in the weeping department! The track in consequence was very heavy indeed; and added to this, the Ohio had risen to such a height, as to raise the back-waters of Mill Creek so that they threatened to flood the entire course.

Five nags were entered, but only four made their appearance:

James Simpson's b. f. Mary Chase, by imp. Felt; dam by Sir Archy.

W. W. Bacon's ch. f. Anne Stewart, by Eclipse; dam by Paragon.

A. D. Oliver's ch. f. Eliza Key, by Brown Sumpter; dam by Ratler.

Capt. Allen's b. c. by imp. Tranby; dam ———.

Some doubts were expressed by the owners of the horses, of the propriety and safety of allowing them to start with the track in such a state; but as a good many had gone out, spite of the mud, to see the sport, it was thought best to run.

After one or two false starts, the horses got well off—Anne Stewart leading, the other fillies well up, and the colt somewhat in the rear. Won, unde a steady pull by Mr. Bacon's filly. The second heat resembled the first—the chestnut filly winning easy

The race stood thus:

Anne Stewart, by Eclipse—1. 1.
Eliza Key, by Brown Sumpter—2. dist.
Mary Chase, by Felt—3. 2.
Allen's b. c., by Tranby—dist.
Time, 2.08—2.10

It was found, before we left the course, that the back-water had broken in on the track, and still swelling rapidly. This being the case, it was resolved to postpone the meeting here, until the week after that at Louisville; which will make it Tuesday, June 8th, when the same purses are offered, excepting a repetition of the first day's purse, free for all ages, mile heats. This will induce an interesting race.

The Louisville spring meeting will commence on Tuesday, June 1st—but the day previous being Whitsun-monday, the proprietor will give an additional purse to be run for on that day.

Those already offered, and to be run for, are—on Tuesday, sweepstakes for colts and fillies, $200—half forfeit; mile heats; four subscribers and closed.

Same day, sweepstakes for three year olds, $100 entrance—half forfeit; two mile heats; four subscribers and closed.

On Wednesday, proprietor's purse for three year olds only, $300; two mile heats.

On Thursday, Jockey club purse $500; three mile heats.

On Friday, Jockey club purse $1000; four mile heats.

On Saturday, proprietor's purse $250; mile heats, three best in five.

Such purses induce full meetings—and the consequence is that the choice nags from sixteen different stables in Kentucky, are expected there, to meet Col. Watson's stable from New Orleans, with the celebrated Altorf at the head: Mr. Boardman's from Alabama, and some from Tennessee.

We shall be there to report proceedings—have portraits taken, &c.

T. A.

A National Agricultural Society.

We prepared the following memorandum on the above subject, early in the month, intending to submit it to a number of gentlemen in this vicinity, who are known to us to take a strong interest in every thing connected with improvement in agriculture; but a press of other business prevented our doing so. We nevertheless procured a few signatures, with a tender of funds in support of the undertaking, and shall, before our next number appears, have a goodly number to add to the list.

We have a word to say to those individuals, composing the very large class of "croakers," to some of whom we broached the subject—men of wealth, and whose loud professions of public spirit induced us to do so. Their answer consisted, as we suspected it would do, of a volley of *croakings*—"Cant succeed—all talk—mere chimera—young men full of schemes—too vast an undertaking—sure to fall through—country of too great extent—not yet ready for it—farmers know their business well enough already—a school for teaching a man how to farm! pooh! pooh! all nonsense," &c. &c.

We are not so new to the ways of the world, as to expect all men to give their support to such things; but we

did not anticipate such a great falling off between the "promise and event" of these men's professions. The reason was neither more nor less than this —the measure did not *originate with them*—they could not claim the credit of it! Yet are they the very men, who, when the society shall be formed, when the whole country is aroused to its importance, will come forward and tender their support, and presently talk of "the good *we* have done!"

We do not wish to apply our remarks to any who do not deserve it; therefore, if any of those gentlemen with whom we have recently conversed on the subject of the proposed society, and who declined giving it their countenance and support, without any of these ill-timed forebodings, should think we apply it to them, we beg to assure them that we do not. Every one is right to consult his own views and feelings; but we do not think it is right to add uncalled-for predictions of failure, because the project was not of theirs.

We have at all events made a commencement—some slight support to the efforts of such men as Messrs. Solon Robinson, J. M. Garnett, F. H. Gordon, &c. We do not mean, however, to rest here.

Cincinnati, O., May 3d, 1841.

We, whose names are annexed, hereby express our anxiety for the organization of a National Society of Agriculture; our belief, that "the time has now arrived, when such an association may be formed with a reasonable prospect of success;" our opinion, that the first meeting should be held during the coming autumn or winter, at Washington City; our intention, of attending that meeting *if in our power*; and, whether we attend that meeting or not, if the society is there and then organized, we hereby promise to pay over the several sums specified, to whoever may be hereafter appointed to receive such payments for the use of said Society.

(signed,)

D. Ames.	$10
E. Carpenter,	10
Wm. Neff,	10

(And should a National School be established, will willingly contribute farther.)

John Mahard, Jr.,	10
Wm. Burnet,	10
Thomas Affleck.	10

T. A.

Cultivation of Corn.

The difference of opinion among farmers as to the best mode of cultivating corn, induced me some years ago, to give some attention to the subject. The reasons assigned, and the experience of many of the best agriculturists, in favor of the system of *level cultivation* have convinced me that our present mode is not the best, and that it is susceptible of a decided change for the better.

I am perfectly aware, that to question the propriety of the *exclusive use of the plough* in the cultivation of corn will be laughed at, and that to intimate that *the ridging* of a corn field is not the most certain mode of ensuring a good crop will be denounced as mere "*book farming*," and hence entitled to no respect.

The present mode of cultivation is generally, to burn off the stalks and stubble that may be upon the ground—to break up with a shallow furrow—plant the corn without rolling or harrowing the ground—then harrowing the corn while small, and then by ploughing as often as may be deemed necessary. In ploughing the corn, the prevailing and almost universal rule is, to plough close to the corn hills, "to cut the fibres of the roots so as *to increase and strengthen the stalks*, as *you cut the roots of trees in an orchard by ploughing, to make the trees grow vigorously!!!*—to throw the earth high up on the stalks, and to lay by the crop by ploughing three or four furrows between the rows, that the ground may be well ridged, *so as to retain the moisture about the hills of corn!!!*

The system of culture, that I believe is sustainable by reason and experience, is the opposite of all this.

1.—If the ground intended to be cultivated in corn has a sod upon it, it should be broken up in the fall or winter preceding, if the weather is suitable; if not, it should be ploughed in February, or at least in the first week of March. If not level it should be rolled, and if not mellow it should be harrowed before planting.

2.—If stubble or corn ground, no stubble nor stalks should be burned or removed, unless taken to the manure pile—should be ploughed six inches deep, and if not mellow should be harrowed.

3.—While small, the corn should be harrowed and the ground should be afterwards kept mellow and loose by the repeated use of the cultivator.

4.—On sod ground a plough should never be used in the cultivation of corn.

5.—On other ground, the plough should never be used, after the roots have extended any distance from the hills, and at no time unless indispensably necessary to prevent the ground from baking.

6.—The fibres or small roots of the corn should not be cut; the cutting off of every fibre deprives the stalk of a part of its nourishment.

7.—The earth should not be thrown high up on the hills, as it induces the throwing out of additional spur roots. A very slight portion of mould may be put round the hill.

8.—The ground in the cultivation of corn should be kept as level as possible, to permit the roots to extend in every direction and to retain moisture. Ridging, cuts the roots—prevents the extension of the surface roots beyond the middle of the rows—drains the water from the hills—exposes more surface to the action of the sun, and is therefore injurious to a crop in a dry season.

My own limited observation and experience, satisfy me of the correctness of the above rules to be observed, in the cultivation of corn, and I now offer the opinions of the ablest and most practical farmers in the United States to sustain the positions I have assumed.

Judge Buel, who for good sense—for a thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture—for general intelligence—practical experience—and for a most extensive knowledge and familiarity with the modes adopted by our agriculturists, was unequalled by any man in the United States, in speaking of the cultivation of this crop, expresses the following opinions:

"THE AFTER CULTURE consists in keeping the soil loose and free from weeds, which is ordinarily accomplished by two dressings, and in thinning the plants, which latter may be done the first hoeing, or partially omitted till the last. The practice of ploughing among corn, and of making large hills, is justly getting into disrepute: for the plough bruises and cuts the roots of the plants, turns up the sod and manure to waste, and renders the crop more liable to suffer by drought. The first dressing should be performed as soon as the size of the plants will permit, and the best implement to precede the hoe is a corn harrow, adapted to the width of the rows, which every farmer can make. This will destroy most of the weeds and pulverize the soil. The second hoeing should be performed before or as soon as the tassels appear, and may be preceded by the corn harrow, or a shallow furrow of the plough, or what is better than either, by the cultivator. A slight earthing is beneficial, providing the earth is scraped from the surface, and the sod and manure not exposed. It will be found beneficial to run the harrow or cultivator a third, and even a fourth time, between the rows, to destroy weeds and loosen the surface, particularly if the season is dry."

"Some entertain a mistaken notion, that it is prejudicial to stir the soil among corn in dry weather, and others, that weeds serve to prevent the evaporation of moisture by a hot sun. The reverse of these opinions is true. The exhaustion of moisture by a plant is in the ratio of the surface of its leaves and stalks presented to the sun and air."

"INDIAN CORN.—There is no crop which habit has rendered more indispensable to the wants of our families and our farms than this. The late John Taylor, of Virginia, termed it our 'meat, meal and manure.' Holding this high rank in our farm economy, it is a subject of moment to adopt the best mode of culture. As many districts are shy in producing wheat, and as this crop is seriously threatened by the new (to us) wheat insect, it becomes more a matter

of solicitude to render our corn crops productive. But as this grain demands more labor in its culture than other grain crops, so it is more important, on the score of profit, that it should be well managed: for if thirty bushels an acre be considered only a remuneration for the labor bestowed on the crop—all that the product falls short of this must be a loss—and all that it exceeds, a nett gain on the cultivation. The first consideration in regard to the corn crop, is to give it a dry mellow soil; the second, that this soil be rich, fat or fertile; and the third, that the seed be timely put in and the crop well taken care of. Neither wet grounds, nor stiff clays, nor poor grounds, will repay by their product, the labor required on a crop of corn. He who has no other but these, should not attempt to raise it as a field crop. He had better bestow his labor upon other objects, and buy his corn. We think the best preparation for corn is a clover ley, well covered with long manure from the barn-yard, well ploughed, and well harrowed. It is better to give sixty loads of dung to three acres than to ten, upon the ordinary lands of our neighborhood. The difference in product will not make up for the difference in labor. Corn can hardly be dunged too high. What we have to recommend, that is not common in the culture of this crop, is, that double the usual quantity of seed be applied—the number of plants to be reduced at the weeding—in order to insure three or four stalks in each hill;—that the roots be not broken, nor the manure thrown to the surface by the plough, but that the harrow and cultivator be substituted for it, which will sufficiently mellow the surface and destroy weeds, and that the hills be but slightly earthed. By ploughing and hilling we conceive the manure is wasted, the roots broken and bruised, and limited in their range for food, the crop more exposed to injury from drought, and the labor increased."

In speaking of the plough in the cultivation of corn he again thus remarks—"We do not use it. We think its use prejudicial in breaking the roots, and in limiting their range for nutriment."

Mr. James M. Sutton, of St. George, Delaware, who raised upon seventy-nine acres 6,284 bushels of corn, and who gives an accurate and detailed account of the condition and cultivation of each field, makes this remark in relation to the use of the plough:

"In order to test the advantage of the cultivator over the plough, for tilling corn, he had five rows in this field that he lapped the furrow to, with a plough, previous to going over it the last time with the cultivator. He soon discovered that the growth of these five rows fell short, in height, of those adjacent, and yielded one-fifth less corn.

"There is no doubt but the true mode of tilling corn, especially where sod ground is used, is to plough deep, and use nothing but the fallow and flake harrow for its cultivation. By not disturbing the sod ploughed down, it remains there as a reservoir of moisture, and an exhilarating principle throughout the season, to the growth of the corn."

JAMES M. SUTTON.

Upon Mr. Sutton's report of his crop, Judge Buel adds the following:

"Note.—The management which led to the extraordinary product of corn, should be deeply impressed upon the mind of every corn grower. 1. The ground was well dunged with long manure; 2. It was planted on a grass ley, with one deep ploughing; 3. It was well pulverized with the harrow; 4. the plough was not used in the after culture, nor the corn hilled, but the cultivator only used; 5. the sod was not disturbed, nor the manure turned to the surface; and 6. the corn was cut at the ground when it was fit to top These are the points which we have repeatedly urged in treating of the culture of this crop; and their correctness is put beyond question by this notable result. The value of lime and marl are well illustrated in the second experiment.—conductor."

Mr. Charles H. Tomlinson, of Schenectady, New York, in giving an account of his experience, says:

"The two last years corn has been raised in the following manner, on the Mohawk Flats, near this city. If in grass, the land is ploughed and well harrowed, lengthwise of the furrow, without disturbing the sward. The ground is then prepared for planting, by being marked out two and a half feet one way and three feet the other. The last season, the field was rolled after being planted, with evident benefit, as it made it level. When the corn is three inches high, the cultivator is passed through both ways; and twice afterwards it is used in the same manner; no hills are made, but the ground is kept level. Neither hand-hoe, nor plough are used, after the corn is planted. Fields manured with coarse manure have been tilled in the same manner. Corn tilled in this way is as clean of weeds, as when tilled in the usual way: it is no more liable to be blown down, and the produce is equally good. It saves a great deal of hard labor, which is an expensive item in the usual culture of corn. Last October, ten rods were measured out, in two different places, in a corn field, on grass land—the one yielding ten, the other nine, bushels of ears. In one corn-field, after the last dressing in July, timothy and clover-seed were sown, and in the fall the grass appeared to have taken as well as it has done in adjoining fields where it had been sown with oats."

Upon which Judge Buel again remarks:

"All, or nearly all, the accounts we have published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crops and to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform all their offices. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor."

The preceding considerations justify us in recommending, that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, or at least partially, so far as to test their correctness:

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.

2. That the plants be not hilled, or but slightly so—this not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean, and,

3. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.

Again, in reference to the system of level cultivation of corn, Judge Buel remarks:

"The experience of the last two years has been sufficient to admonish us, that without due precaution, our crops of Indian corn will not pay for the labor bestowed on the culture; and yet, that where due attention has been paid to soil, manure, seed and harvesting, the return has been bountiful, notwithstanding bad seasons. Having been uniformly successful in the culture of this crop, we feel justified in repeating some leading directions for its management."

"After-culture.—In this the plough should not be used if the corn harrow and cultivator can be had, and if used, should not be suffered to penetrate the soil more than two or three inches. The plough tears the roots, turns up and wastes the manure, and increases the injuries of drought. The main object is to extirpate weeds, and to keep the surface mellow and open, that the heat, air and moisture may exert better their kind influences upon the vegetable matter in the soil, in converting it into nutriment for the crop. At the first dressing with the hand hoe, the plants are reduced to four, or three, in a hill, the surface is broken among the plants, the weeds carefully extirpated, and a little fresh mould gathered

to the hill. At the second dressing, a like process is observed, taking care that the earthing shall not exceed one inch and a half, that the hill be broad and flat, and that the earth for this purpose be not taken from one place, but gathered from the surface between the rows, where it has been loosened by the cultivator."

As an evidence of the practical results of this mode of cultivating corn, I give you, in addition, the statements of two other farmers of their mode, and of the products of their land.

Georgetown X Roads, Kent Co., Md., Nov. 4th, 1837.

GREAT CROP OF CORN.—*Mr. Editor.*—I have just finished measuring the corn that grew this year on a lot of mine of five and a half acres, and have measured 1,5½ barrels and one bushel of ears, making 103 bushels of corn per acre. The corn is called Seman's corn; it is a deep yellow, and not a gourd seed, but a very deep grain and small red cob, and has from twelve to twenty four rows on the cob. I have taken great pains in selecting my seed for the last three years. I threshed off 230 bushels last May, and found from measurement it measured from the barrel five bushels and seven-eights of shelled corn. The following is the manner in which I prepared the ground, &c. The soil is a stiff clay: one and a half acres of said lot was in clover last year, the balance in wheat. I put 265 two-horse cart loads of barn-yard manure on it: the manure was coarse, made out of straw, corn tops and husks, hauled into the yard in January and February, and hauled out in March and April, consequently was very little rotted. I spread it regularly and ploughed it down with a large conclave plough, (made by G. Cox, of Middletown, Delaware,) seven inches deep. I then harrowed it twice the same way it was ploughed. I then had the rows marked out with a small plough, three feet ten inches wide, and one and a half inches deep. I planted my corn from 18 to 22 inches apart, and covered it with hoes: just drawing the furrows over the corn, which covered it one and a half inches below the surface. When the corn was four inches high I harrowed it, and thinned it to two stalks in the hill: in about two weeks after harrowing, I cultivated it: about the 15th of June I cultivated it again, which was all the tillage I gave it. We farmers of the Eastern shore count our corn by the thousand: I had 38,640 hills on my lot, and I think my corn would have been better had I planted earlier: I did not plant until the last of April. I think the planting of corn shallow and working it with the cultivator is much the best way, especially on clover ley. If you think the above worthy of notice you will please give it a place in your valuable paper."

WILLIAM MILLER.

"JUDGE BUEL.—*Dear Sir:*—I send you a statement of the expense and product of an acre of Indian corn, raised by me, together with the mode of its cultivation. The corn was the little eight rowed yellow variety.

"SOIL AND CULTURE.—The soil is a warm sandy loam. It was ploughed deep in the autumn of 1836. About the first of May, I carried on, and spread all over the ground, about thirty loads of stable and barn-yard unfermented manure, then rolled and harrowed the ground well, being careful not to disturb the sod, which was timothy, and mown the summer preceding; and on the 9th and 10th of May planted the same, two and a half feet between the rows, and fifteen inches between the hills. It was dressed with ashes when it made its appearance above ground. On the 10th June commenced weeding and thinning, leaving from two to four of the best spears in each hill, the whole averaging about three spears in a hill After this I ashed it again, using in all about ten bushels of good unleached house ashes. On the 10th of July commenced hoeing, and at the same time took off all the suckers—put no more about the hills than we took from them, but carefully cleaned out all the weeds from the hills. The seed was prepared by simply wetting it with warm water, and rolling it in plaster.

"HARVESTING.—The corn was cut up on the 18th September at the ground, and shocked in small shocks; and on the 9th of October it was housed and husked, and subsequently threshed and measured.

"PRODUCT.—Ninety-nine bushels of first-rate corn, without even a nubbin of soft or poor grain, owing to the fact, probably, that there was no suckers on which to grow them." H. HOPKINS.

I am aware that these views and the authority in their support will find but little favor with a majority of corn raisers who insist upon the necessity of "*cutting the roots of the corn to make it grow.*" With such, I know that reasons unanswerable, and the experience of the most practical farmers in every state of the Union, weigh nothing as against their own *absolute knowledge.*

Notwithstanding this apparent unwillingness to tolerate innovations upon old established usages, I have a confidence that there are some who will investigate the subject, and who will yield their own opinions, however long practised upon, to the teachings of reason and to the experience of the practical and intelligent farmers of the United States. JOHN M. MILLIKEN.

Animal Portraits.

Messrs. Editors:—I received the first number of the presnet volume of the "Farmer and Gardener" last fall, and since have had an opportunity of perusing the other six numbers at the office of the Cultivator, and can assure you I have been much gratified to notice the *improvements* in your illustrations or portraits of animals, and more particularly in that of the hog, which of all animals is the most difficult to delineate. Your artist, Mr. Foster, certainly deserves great credit for the *proficiency* he has made in so short a time. The boar "Reading," in your last number, *is a hog every inch of him,* but wants the *ham* for a *Berkshire.* This deficiency, I presume, is not in the animal, but does not show in consequence of the position in which he is taken, which would seem a favorite one of Mr. Foster's. He has also missed it in the position of the ear; but, take him "all in all," it is the best illustration or portrait of a Berkshire hog, with the exception of "Miskwa," that has appeared in any of the agricultural journals, which has fallen under my notice.

The portrait of Miskwa, with the exception of the unnatural distance between the hind legs, is a Berkshire *to the life;* and had your printer worked it clean, it would have appeared much better; or possibly the fault may have been in the engraver, as it is only now and then that an artist can be found that excels in that branch. The working of a wood cut and that of a copper-plate are quite different in their operation. I am in favor of wood cuts for a work like yours, and would, therefore, advise Mr. F. to turn his attention to that branch instead of copper. In the first place it is not so expensive; in the second it saves the expense of printing the plates separate; and in the third place, the expense being less, more encouragement would be given.

I offer these criticisms and suggestions in good nature, and not with a view of finding fault, and hope they may be taken in good part by you as well as Mr. Foster.

And here I would remark, that I am not free from censure for the portraits of the two Berkshire hogs I had figured in the second and fifth volumes of the Cultivator, as they are deficient in some points. It was then difficult here, as it now is in some other sections, to find artists competent to the task; but if encouragement be given, we shall soon find them starting up in every direction; and I do not know of a pursuit that promises a better reward than *good animal painters.* We have portrait painters that can delineate "the human face divine;" but place an animal before them, and they are "put to their trumps at once."

With study and practice in the art, as well as a better knwledge of the anatomy of animals, Mr. Foster will soon place himself in an enviable situation—at the "head of the row."

I shall only say of the cattle that have appeared—*there is room for improvement.*

A word or two in regard to pictorial representations, and I have done. A better idea can be given of a machine or an implement, in a space of two inches square, by a cut well drawn and executed, than can be expressed in a whole page of written description; besides it always attracts attention from the old as well as the young. Respectfully yours,

CALEB N. BEMENT.

THREE HILLS FARM,
Albany, May 11th, 1841.

Mr. Farquhar, a silk raiser near Cincinnati, states that his silk worms' eggs were laid about 25th Oct. 1840, and on the 25th of April 1841 hatched well. A few days previous to this he placed about one fourth of an oz. of these eggs in a temperature of about 76. He did this for experiment, having noticed a letter of G. Smith, (Editor of the Silk Journal,) that to ensure eggs to hatch they must have passed their annual — Mr. F. is satisfied this theory is not founded on fact.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

Of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hamilton Co. Agricultural Society,

At a meeting of Farmers held at Carthage, the 20th of May, 1841.

Article I. We, the subscribers, agree to form ourselves into an association, to be known as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hamilton Co. Agricultural Society, (to embrace that portion of the state of Ohio, known as the valleys of the Miami rivers, as well as contiguous parts of Kentucky and Indiana.)

Article II. The object of the society is to promote the science of Agriculture and Mechanism among the farmers and mechanics of that rich, populous, and rapidly improving county, and adjoining districts.

Article III. Said Society shall be organized (as soon as fifty subscribers are obtained) by the election of one president, three vice presidents, one treasurer, one corresponding secretary, one recording secretary, and an executive committee to consist of twelve members, who, together with the president and vice presidents, secretaries and treasurer collectively, shall form the executive board.

Article IV. The executive committee shall appoint as judges of stock and implements of husbandry, none but practical farmers and mechanics, and all officers of this society except the secretaries shall be practical farmers and mechanics.

Article V. The duties of the president are to superintend all the concerns of the society, preside at all its meetings, to call meetings of the executive board through the corresponding secretary, and to deliver an address on the subject of agriculture at the annual exhibition, (or procure one to be delivered.)

Article VI. The duties of the vice presidents are to assist the president in the performance of his duties; with him, or in his absence, to form a board of inspection to conduct the annual elections for officers of the society, and one of them preside at the meetings of the society in the absence of the president.

Article VII. The duties of the treasurer are to receive and collect subscription moneys and annual dues of the members, and other donations; and to pay out the same for premiums awarded, and for the expenses of the society on the order of the president, or in his absence one of the vice presidents, and to render an annual account of the same to the executive board, and prepare a report to be read to the society at the annual meeting.

Article VIII. The duties of the corresponding secretary are to hold correspondence with the officers and members of the society; also with other societies and individuals; and to prepare such of the proceedings of the society for publication as shall be required.

Article IX. The duties of the recording secretary are to keep a regular record of all the proceedings of the society, its elections, list of premiums awarded, &c.

Article X. The duties of the executive committee shall consist in making the appointments of days for the annual fairs and exhibitions. Making a list of premiums to be awarded, as well as a list of articles and animals for which premiums will be paid. Appointing the several committees of judges to inspect and examine the various articles and animals presented. To procure the premiums or other articles or devices for presentation; and provide all other means for conducting and managing the annual fairs and exhibitions of the society.

Article XI. The president, or in his absence, one of the vice presidents, and one of the secretaries (or in the absence of the secretary to appoint one) together with at least three of the executive committee, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business.

Article XII. After the society is organized, the regular annual election for officers will take place on the last day of the fair or exhibition.

Article XIII. Any persons being a resident of Hamilton Co., or of any other county of Ohio, or of the adjoining states of Indiana and Kentucky, paying the sum of one dollar annually to the funds of the society, shall be entitled to membership.

Article XIV. The annual fair and exhibition of the society shall be held at Carthage, on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of September, provided the proprietor of the ground shall afford suitable accommodations, (unless otherwise directed by the executive board,) and all other incidental meetings shall be held likewise at Carthage, unless also otherwise directed by the executive board.

The following resolutions were adopted:

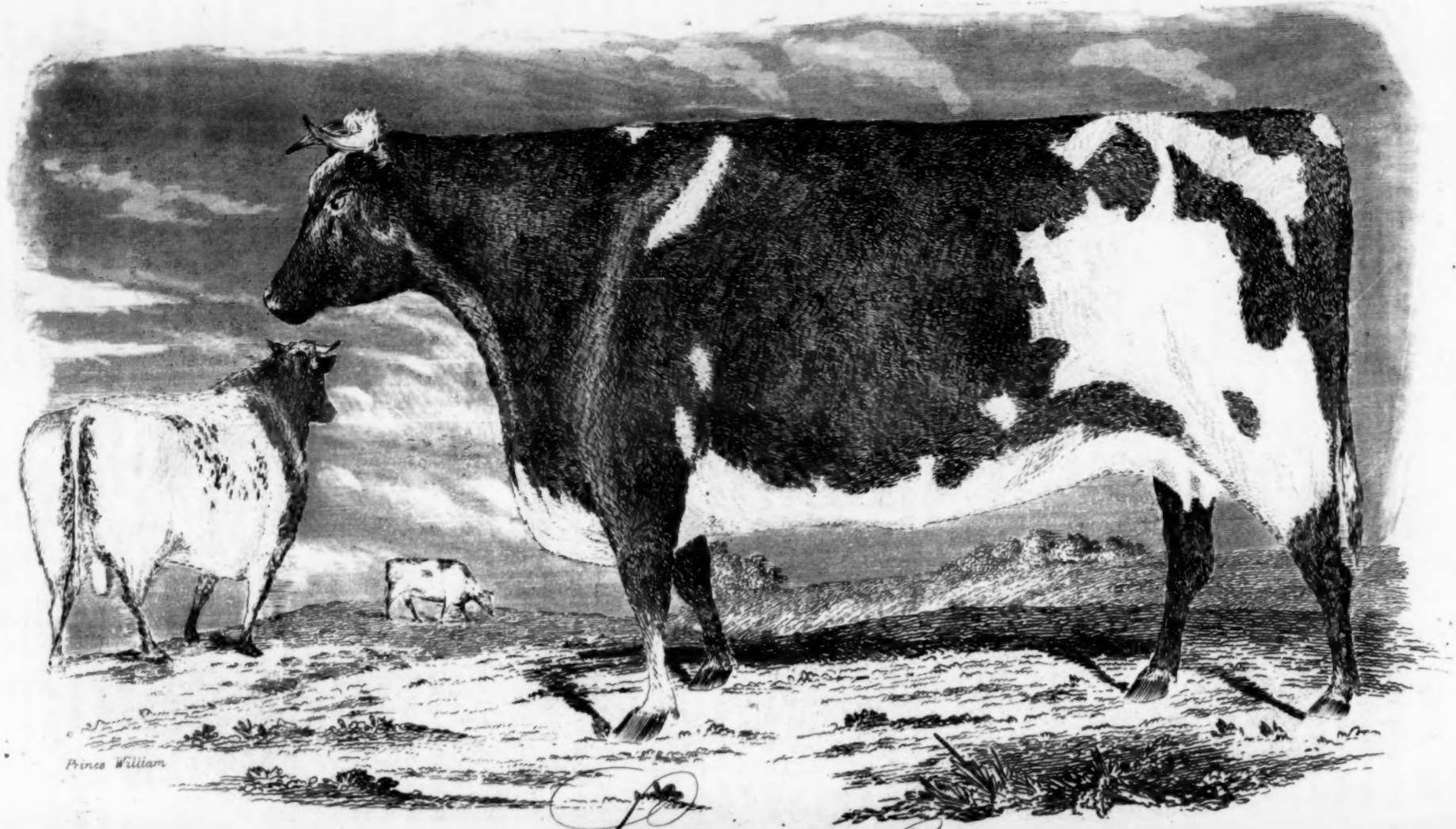
Resolved, by the meeting, that Samuel McHenry be elected President; John Mahard, Jr., Wm. Edwards, Edmund R. Glenn, Vice Presidents; Mark Buckingham, Treasurer; Thomas Affleck, Corresponding Secretary, and Edw. Jas. Hooper, Recording Secretary, all of this county.

Resolved, That John C. Short, of Miami Township; Rich'd. A. Morten, of Millcreek; Alex. Mayhew, of Springfield; Bradbury Cilley, of Coleraine; David Atherton, of Crosby; Eben. Turpin, of Anderson; Oliver Jones, of Columbia; Levi Buckingham, of Sycamore; Ephraim D. Williams, of Green; Garret Williamson, of Springfield; Mahlon Larew, of Springfield; William Wakefield, of Crosby; be appointed members of the executive committee.

Resolved, That the executive committee meet at Carthage, the 12th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Adjourned *sine die*.

EDMUND R. GLENN, Chairman.

Edward James Hooper, Sec'ry.



Prince William

Louisiana